## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PE APRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMEISTMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Wirew's VICTIM

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWSTY-CATTLE STEALERS NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-BOHERME GIRL

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street -- BRAULAN SPA-WANDERING MINSTREE -- DAY APTER TOER FAIR. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Bachelon of Auts-Gentleman from Ineland.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Masanizalio

MARRICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and Evening-LORELY WOOD'S KINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway

BUCKLEY'S OPERA BOUSE, 539 Breadway-Buck-CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 539 Broadway-Pane-PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad-

New York, Saturday, June 2, 1855.

Notice to Carriers,

The earriers of the New York HERALD must bear in mind that all "reutes" belong to the proprietor of this establishment. None are to be sold. All changes in the delivery of the HERALD are made by ourselves. No other will be recognized.

The News

The steamship Star of the West arrived last eve ning, bringing us another week's later intelligence from California. The news of the second fai ure of Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, had reached San Francisco, and had caused another suspension of Page, Bacon & Co., after standing a run of only one day during which they paid out less than one hundred thousand dollars. Their liabilities amounted to upwards of six hundred and thirty thousand dollars, on a large portion of which attachments had been issued, and judgment corfessed. The celebrated Walker expedition, fully armed and equipped, had finally got off, and passed through the Gate, bound for Realejo. Fifty six armed men a companied the Colonel. The Legislature of California adjourned at midnight on the 8th of May, without electing a United States Senator. It is said that Governor Bigler is now in the field for that high office, and his claim will be warmly pressed by his friends. The Star of the West brought \$413,791 in gold dust,

Our correspondent at Great Salt Lake describes a wanton assault by a Mormon mob upon a party of a my officers and some ladies, and gives a sample of Mormon justice in deciding cases where the Saints and Gentiles are opponents. It is clear the Mormons will not fraternize with the outside barba rians and one or the other party must soon evacu. ste Utah, or a bloody collision will ensus.

One of Costa Rica correspondents, writing on May 16th, refutes an assertion made by our correspondent in Rivar (Nicaragua,) in March last, which reflected ad ersely on the morale and conduct of the democração army at the late siege of Granada and during the revolutionary war. He then depicts the effects which the different agitating schemes of demagogues bave bad on the people of the Nicarations in the way of neglected agriculture, decaying trade, and secial disorganization. He concludes by saying that the people, still hones;, would hall Colonel Kinney and his party as a band of banefactors

From Nasseu (N. P.) we have files to the 19th of May, but they contain little news of interest. The weather was quite warm. For a few days prior to the 19th ultimo the clouds threatened to pour down an abundance of rain, but only a few slight showers had fallen, which rather tended to increase the heat than otherwise. By an official return we learn that the revenue of the colony for the quarter ending on the 31st of March was £5.050 13s, 6d., and the expenditure for the same period £6 489 8s. ld. The Bermudian of May 16 says :- We are in a position to contradict the statement made by the Gazette on the 1st instant, that the naval commander in chief insended to prosecute the Captain of the Os rey for the discovery of a deserter on board the said vessel.

Turks Islands advices are dated to the 5th of May. The Royal Gazette of that day says:- We are happy in being able to inform our customers abroad that there is every prospect of our salt rakings commencing during the next week. The weather is now beautifully fair, and if it continues a few few weeks we doubt not that a considerable quan tity of salt will be raked; indeed, a small quantity was raked yesterday. Three vessels are now waiting here for that "best of spice," with every probability of being loaded early next week. An American man-of-war, a large class frigate, (probably the Constitution ) with a commodora's flag at the main. persed through this passage on Monday forenoon last, proceeding southward. The presumption is that she was bound for Cuba. There is a report in in circulation that an American squadron has been erdered from various stations to concentrate at at that island. Probably the passing frigate was one of them.

From our files of Mexican papers, extending to the 12th of May, we have extra ted several items of interest. Santa Anna had not yet returned from his expedition to Michoacan. Robberies and executions seem to be the order of the day, and the signs of amelioration appear to be as distant seever.

The steamship North Star, from Havre 19th uit. arrived yesterday morning. She brings over one hundred passengers. Her advices were anticipated

The cotton market was excited yesterday, and the sales reached about 7,000 bales, closing at a further advance of 1 cent per lb. For grades of figur below fancy and extra the market was 6h a 12h cents per barrel lower. Michigan white wheat sold at \$2 60. Corn advanced about two cents per bushel, with free sales-including parcels for export. Pork was higher, while provisions generally were either steady or firm. Sugars sold to a fair extent at steady prices. The prices for refined sugars established by Messrs. Stuart & Co. for the 1st June are as follows : loaf 9 ic., crushed 9c., ground Sic., and circle A crushed at Sic. For interesting monthly statement of stocks, &c., we refer

The annual examination at West Point commeneral yesterday. The Board of Visiters consist of forsteen, two vacancies having occurred during the last year which the President has not filled. The graduating class numbers thirty four members. The examination will, it is expected, continue about

A brutal fight took place at Staten Island vesterday, between two emigrant runners named McCarty and Cornelly, in which the latter was so badly beaten that be died. The survivor was arrested.

Senator Wm. H. Saward is at present in New York, and engaged arguing before the United States Circuit Court on a motion for a new trial in the case of Biobles against Young & Cutter for an is frir gement of a patent steam out-off.

All but four con counties in Virginia have been | unite, Tammany Hall and the Custom House

beard from, and Wise's majority now stands 10,572. The democrats have carried every Congressional district in the State, the same men who were in the last Congress having been re-elected. The Legisla ture will be democratic by forty majority.

We publish to-day a full report of the sailing of the Kane Arctic Expedition from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to the Quarantine ground, with a descrip. tion of the propeller Arctic and the bark Release, the vessels given in charge to Lieutenant Hartstein in order to enable him to search for Dr. Kane. They probably will leave fixally to-day on their

A notice of the storeship Supply, now about to start for Caro or a market on the grand camel expedition, is given elsewhere. She will ship thirty of the animals, to be used as government carriers on the great plains of the West. The arrange ments which have been made for housing, feeding and securing the animals, are described.

The New York Democratic Demonstrat Programme of the Future.

The democratic reunion at Tammany Hall, the other night, in honor of the signal triumph of Henry A. Wise and the Virginia democracy over the terrible Know Nothings, is the only democratic meeting of any national importance which has taken place in this city since the ratification of the nomination of Franklin Pierce in 1852. Since his election, our democratic assemblages have been of a factious character, and chiefly upon the equabbles of individuals and cliques concerning the public plunder. This meeting of Thursday night, on the other hand, was a reunion of these hitherto discordant elements, as by common consent, dropping the past, and looking to the future. In this light, the importance and significancy of this spontaneous movement may well challenge our special attention.

The reunion of the New York democrats in 1852 was achieved by the nomination of Franklin Pierce, which was received as a satisfactory compromise both by Cass men and Van Buren men, national men and free soilers. This reunion of 1855 is upon a tacit understanding that Mr. Pierce, his Cabinet, Kitchen Cabinet and administration are to be thrown overboard, and counted out in the reconstruction of the democratic party. Neither in the resolutions. nor in the letters, nor in the speeches of this Tammany love feast of hard shells and soft shells, do we find any glorification of Mr. Pierce's publicly condemned and rotten establishment at Washington. It is studiously aveided. Tammany Hall, thus following the sagacious policy of Mr. Wise in the Virginia canvass, initiates the great democratic movement for 1856. It is to cut loose from the administration, to drop it, and to take a new departure, upon new men and new issues, for the approaching Presidential contest. This is the most striking feature of this Tammany demonstration; and upon the platform thus indicated we may now confidently expect the reorganization of the democratic party throughout the Union. It is the only basis upon which a reunion can be achieved.

There are some other salient points in the proceedings of this Tammany celebration which cannot be overlooked. First, there is something very remarkable in the exultation of all concerned at the sweeping defeat suffered by the Know Nothings in Virginia. Their prestige of invincibility is broken; timid men pluck up courage, doubting men pluck up hope, desponding men pluck up confidence, and our late despairing adopted citizens of the demogratic faith are overflowing with enthusiasm. From an equally remarkable, but perfectly consistent unanimity of senti-small this courage, hope, confidence and joy entres upon Henry A. Vise. He has suddenly become the lion of the democracy by acclamation; for even John Van Buren frankly unites in according him this high distinction. Thus Mr Wise is proclaimed the victorious standard bearer, not only of the Virginia democracy, but of the party in New York, in Pennsylvania, and throughout the

Union. Mr. Wise is now the living and the leading democratic champion in the field. His splendid fight and his splendid success, with all the fortunes, all the fears and all the hopes of the democracy resting upon his shoulders, have made bim so. Mr. Pierce, his Cabinet, his diplomats, and the prominent supporters of his imbecile and worthless administration, including Marcy, Cushing, Jeff. Davis, Buchanan, Hunter, Cass [and Douglas, are all overshadowed by the pre-eminent claims and active talents and energy of Henry A. Wise. This is a very curious and interesting feature of this new movement, and will unquestionably create a great sensation among the democratic old fogies and used-up politiciaus. They must submit, however, to stern necessity, and take things as they come.

Another important indication of this Tammany reunion celebration is the new programme defined in its proceedings. If the Know No things are a little vain-glorious and self-conceited in their party creed of the political proscription of foreigners and Catholics, the democrats may congratulate themselves on the discovery of their true policy as laid down by Mr. Wise. This is now declared to be war to the knife upon Know Nothingism from the impregnable platform of the federal constitution. The administration, its acts, professions, failures and corruptions, are to be blotted off the booksthe slavery question is to become a secondary issue—the liquor law is to be considered a mere bagatelle-everything, in fact, is to be superseded by the new democratic idea of a direct hand-to-hand fight with Know Nothingism, according to the brilliant example of Henry A. Wise. The reunited New York democracy have thus decreed it, and initiated the cam-

paign of '56. We are thus fairly introduced into a new political epoch. The old parties and their old issues have been sponged out as by a sort of general bankrupt law. The new American party, taking the course upon their novel and stringent unconstitutional exactions, have forced apon the democracy the policy of changing their tactics and their order of battle accord ingly. The whig party baving been substantially absorbed by the Know Nothings, the latter organization becomes the living antago nist of the "unterrified democracy." The demo cracy having placed themselves in battle array to suit this new order of things, the question arises, what is the prospect of the impending fight? The first really important contest will be here in New York, at our next November election. The Know Nothings have upwards of two hundred thousand enrolled members in the lodges of the State. This is nearly half our aggregate popular vote. Can the democracy rally a plurality against this formidable bost? Hards and softs have shown that they can muster upwards of two hundred thousand men; and there is now a prospect that they will

having led the way in casting out that corrupt incubus to the party known as our Pierce administration.

We may then anticipate a tremendous confli in New York next November, between the reunited democracy and the Know Nothings. Between these formidable parties the Seward faction, the temperance faction, and all other secondary and third factions and chiques, will probably be ground to pewder as between "the upper and the nether millstone." Nor is it to be supposed that the Know Nothings will permit the democracy te plan the order of battle exactly to suit themselves. We apprehend that the former will hold the latter responsible for this Pierce and Marcy failure at Washington; for its follies, blunders and corruptions; and for its unparatteled peace expenditures of eighty millions a year. We suspect that the Know Nohings will make the ousting of this corrupt democratic concers a test question, and urge the substitution of a new administration upon new principles, and with new men, as a public necessity.

The Philadelphia Knew Nothing National Council of the arm instant, in this general view coms up inte an affair of national importance to all parties, all sections, and all candidates. especially of the American party. We presume that for the purpose of re-forming the scattered fragments of their party into a homogeneous mass, the Know Nothings at Philadelphia will see the importance of putting forward as their champion, a new and popular man, North and South, East and West. Nor should we be surprised were they to indicate their first choice as Live Oak George Law. It is very evident that Mr. Fillmore's popularity would be limited to the whig silver grays, a very small and inefficient clique. Nor do we believe that Clayton would answer a better purpose, or any old broken backed politician of either of the two old parties. In fact, we know of no better man to bring forward against Henry A. Wise than this same Live Oak George Law. If the one is eloquent in words, the other is eloquent in his works. If Wise can make great speeches, Law can make great bridges, canals, and steamships. If Wise is a keen and sagacious politician, Law is a solid,

reliable practical man. To sum up: The re-union of the democracy has been started upon a new card, ignoring the administration, and sinking all minor questions in a crossing of bayonets with the Know Nothings, and against their unconstitutional oaths and obligations for the extirpation of Catholics and foreigners. The Know Nothings on their side, will have to soften down their intolerance and bigotry, and hold the democracy accountable for this Pierce dynasty and its corruptions, nolens volens. Such are the signs and suggestions of this momentous Tammany celebration. Now, let us see what can be done at Philadelphia, to counteract this movement. Dark lanterns and hard swearing have failed. Sound principles and strong men are demanded

by the people. One of Plutarch's Men

We devote a column or two elsewhere to a biography of George Law, after the manner of Plutarch. The first peculiarity that will strike the reader is the manner of the sketch. It is couched in familiar simple language, such as every hod-carrier can understand, without long phrases or learned words; just such a style. in short, as we can suppose the plain homely parrative of Plutarch appeared to the Greeks. The great Grecian biographer said all that the public desired to Know of the greatest heroes and legislators in a few pages, about as many as there are in a modern sermon; our modera heroes have not been usually content with so small a pittance. A volume is scant allowance for them. Our presidential candidates have all had their volume, though, as a general thing, the book ends with the beginning of the noteworthy portion of the man's life; wherefrom it may happen singularly enough that the antiquary who in the year 3850 shall explore the relics of the old American republic, might find that there was a General named Jackson who fought battles against the British and Creeks, and run for President, but was beaten by another man named Adams, after which he probably died: likewise a man named Van Buren who was a Secretary of State, and ran for President, after which his name disappears, and he also probably died. Which is one of the small inconveniences of these biographical volumes in anticipation of men's real lives. Plutarch and the author of the sketch of George Law did not write volumes about their men: a few pages sufficed, and the antiquary would see at a glance that the life was

It appears that George Law, like almost all distinguished men, was country born and country bred. His father was known by the name of "Butter John," from the fine quality of that putritious article produced on his farm. George fed cows, and read Burns, the Bible, and the life of William Ray till he was eighteen; then sought his fortune as a day laborer at \$1 a day, carrying mortar, bricks and stone for masons His first employer failed owing him all his wages. He could not pay his board bill. Harder than ever he wrought for some one else, saved the morey, and walked forty four miles in a day to pay it. In 1826, he got a step in the world; he received 14s. a day; and being twenty, read Shakspeare, Pope's Homer, and Byron. Very soon he learnt how to build locks on canals, and wrought for a contractor at 20s. a day: went to Virginia, took fever and ague, and bad bad health for a year or two, as well as bad pay from some of his employers, who failed when pay day came round. Every thing seemed against the young man. Wrought still, however, at aqueducts and canal locks; in 1830, had \$2,800 saved, and bought a gold watch for \$300. It was not till 1837 that he came to New York to live, and got two contracts on the Croton water works. Then followed the High Bridge, which he completed in 1849. Meanwhile, he had been the leading man in the Dry Dock Bank, the Harlem and Mohawk Railroads. and had been successful in all. He then went into steamers; built some, bought others, owned an immense number; took the lead in the establishment of regular intercourse between this and California; and finally became one of the most influential capitalists in New York

One thing is certain from all this. George Law must be a man of vast administrative ability must be admirably competent to marage men and combine materials. He must have a clear head, and be given with great de-cision, energy, and powers of calculation; or he never would have become what he is from what he was.

It so happens that of all the qualities which are at present required for the chief magistrate of this republic, none is so much needed as this

came administrative ability, and knowledge of THE LATEST NEWS. men and things. At Washington all is corruption and confusion. A man is needed who shall have the capacity to unravel all these webs of confusion, and the honesty to prevent their re-entanglement. From the sketch that is printed elsewhere, George Law appears to

postess these qualities. THE LAW OF LIBEL.—We publish elsewhere the judgment in the case of Emery Matthews against Moses S. Beach, et al, proprietors of the Sun newspaper. The action was for publishing the account of an assault which was given to a reporter of the Sun by the party assaulted, and was published in the ordinary course of business. The defendants pleaded the truth of the libel and established it to the satisfaction of the jury; whereupon, Juige Bosworth having lucidly laid down the law in his charge, a verdict was found for the defendants.

This case will have a good effect in putting a stop to a class of libel suits which have been growing too common of late years. It has often happened here that a man who was unfortunate in business or otherwise, and whose misfertunes found their way into the papers, has attempted to revenge himself on society and retrieve his losses by an action of libel against the press. Hence newspaper proprietors have been placed in a dilemma between omitting essential items of news, or running the risk of an action ter libel. The law allows them of course, to prove the truth of their liber; put juries are often hard to convince on this point, and witnesses are often not to be found at the

The rule which applies to the publication of an account of an assault will also, of course, cover the publication of a fair criticism of a play or an opera. It the truth of the facts stated can be proved, it will not matter whether simultaneously with the appearance of the criticism charged as libellous, the player or manager failed: that is his business, not that of editors. In the Fry case, for instance, we were prosecuted for criticising the Opera management of Mr. Fry, and it was urged that as Mr. Fry had tailed as a manager, therefore our critiques had injured him. We proved the truth of what we had stated. Yet by some misunderstanding of the law and the fact, the jury came to the conclusion that we ought to reimburse Mr. Fry the money he bad lost as a manager, because we had seen from afar the causes which would lead to his failure. It is to be hoped that this case of the Sun, together with the recent legislation on the subject of libels, will guard juries against the repetition of such blunders. Newspapers must be free to tell the truth about operas and theatres, as well as assaults in the streets, or there will be no more freedom of the press.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION ON THE ERIE RAILROAD ROUTE-\$20,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED .-On Thursday night, about 1 o'clock, a fire was dis covered in an extensive wood shed, belonging to the Erie Railroad Company, at the Port Jervis station. After the fire was once under way, it was found impossiter the fire was once under way, it was found impossi-ble to subdue the fiames, which spread with great ra-pidity, and totally destroyed the shed, which was a large and very fine one, also several large piles of wood and a dwiling bouse. The railroad company's loss is estimated at \$20,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. A man was seen bastening from the building just as the fire was discovered, under very suspicious circumstances.

Personal Intelligence. Among the passengers in the steamship Arago, which sails to day for Havre, are Prince Jereme Bonaparte; Count de Drou, and M. F. de Landre, French. Consul at

Senator Toombs, of Georgia, accompanied by his family, have arrived in Washington.

Hon. Daniel Ullman, of New York, is in Hartford. At the Metropolitan—ton. John A. Collier, Binghamtor; R.m. Mr. Otis, Salem; Hon. R. Joomby, Dr. N. S. Jarvis, U. S. A.; Sam. G. Harris, Washington, Thomas Williams, At the Astor—Hon. W. F. Johnston, Thomas Williams, Pennsylvanis; Gen. Norris, Philadeiphia; Lucien Soule, Paris; Gen. Wood, Mobile; T. Howes, Boston; Gen. Weff, Pennsylvania; Gen. Norris, Philadesphia; Lucien Soule, Paris; Gen. Wood, Mobile; T. Howes, Boston; Gen. Werf, Texas.

At the St. Nicholas—Rev. C. D. Ccoper, Philadelphia; Dr. E. Warren, North Carolina; Dr. John Lask, California; Col. Carra, Geo. C. Treadwell, Mr. P. Cagger, Albany; Abel Upeur, Mayo Va.

At the Irving—Hon. T. Cooper and lady, Detroit; S. Hutchlas, Providence; E. G. Williams, Cleveland; Thomas C. Bates, Rochester; James Abbott and lady, Philadelphia; Capt. A. S. Hall, Washington; Capt. J. M. Hale and lady, Albany; Col. Lawrence, Ballimore; D. H. Holmes, New Cricans; Gen. James Edmond. Hoston; Alex. Man, Richester; Hon. W. H. Fennett, Botton; Alex. Man, Richester; Hon. W. H. Fennett, Botton; Alex. Man, Richester; Hon. W. H. Fennett, Botton; Mr. Same, Mr. Stone, Mr. St

rentib), Mr Mashon, Mr Ebbingsems, Erocat Porrisos, Chradeveilo, Mr Rubio, Mr Ebbingsems, Erocat Porrisos, Chradevilo, Mr Rubio, Mr Ebbingsems, Erocat Porrisos, Chradevilo, Mr Scotunasa, Mr Adams, Mr Weigand, Dr Gardner, Mr Racharsob.

From California via Punta Arenas, in the Star of the West-Rev JV Hind, Rev J W Douglass, Commissioner to Paris Exhibition; Judge D Devine, Wells, Fargo & Co's Messunger, Dr Newcomb, lady and son, Mrs Dr Hilberrard and son. Dr P Leland, Dr G H Bogart, Mrs E M Wills Mrs W F Wists, W L Gates and lady, Mrs O L Taggard, Miss E M Taggard, Miss O L Taggard, Wm La Roche and lady, Capt H Hackneld and lady. Capt L B Edwards, Capt R C Baxter, Capt GW Jones, Shmud Lea, G W Hutchirson, Messonger Pacific Express Company, Capt Napoleon Smith, J R Feckam, L Corey and lady, John Jones, lady and three children, Mrs E Birry, A Uetlins, T J Knowles, A W Maters, John Griffin, G L Bibson, A Bloed, T D Redgers, A J Borton, Mr Gibson, As Kinney, D C Brocks, J Brooks and lady, J Sodds, J Landsberger, Miss Brown, Br S Finch, Haws & Co's Express, C J Oebern, W A Briggs, Wm Feiker, I ra Holdev, Isawe Adsir, J J Danforth, J H Wilson, Samuel B Cox. O W Wootruff, Antonie Bison, J T Gardner, L Rubin, A Polasky, B Frank, L Devine, F Peck, E S Briggs F Cooper, J L Wetmore, L Brenham, S W Caughlia, Geo Folker, J H Cutting, E Beggs, J Carter, Wm Houston, J C Harris, B Boyer, W H Holman, E G Higgins, E A Bayley, W A MacCorkle, C K Ladd, B & Wilder, B Doughty, Wm McDonald, Wm Higgins, Samuel B Head, R Bootthby, J Risbardson, N Price, Achill, Monment, D Doricy, G Mooman, J L Christian, S S Willaed, WA Anugleis, E H Belcher, A A Fernicia and Ledy, Geo W Adsme, Jas McCulloon, V B Mean, Dau Greenfield, lady and child, J E Sever, N Cameron, L W Wood, Mrs Raw, N P, in ber K C B Truitt—Mrs Rocher, Prem Nassau, NP, in Be brir Victoria—John F Bacon, U S Corsol at Nassau, NP, in Be brir Victoria—John F Bacon, U Freen Nassau, NP, in Be brir Victoria—John F Bacon, U Freen Nassau, NP, in Ber Dr Victoria—John F Bacon, U Freen Nass

Frem Gunyama, PR, in brig Abner Taylor—Silvestee Boquets.
Frem Nassau, NP, in bark C B Truitt—Mrs Nesbitt, six children and servact, Miss Lacy Darling and servant.
From Gusyama, PR, in brig E Lind—Messrs T Hutchinson, G H Therp, M Malano.

DEPARTURES.

For Havana and N Fork, from NOrleans, in steamship Hlack Warrier, 20th nit—Miss Marshall, Miss Curtis, Miss E I. Jones, Mrs Barchelor and family, Mrs B B Cook, 2 children and servant, Mr Moreno, F Rodewald and family, Mrs Ferdinand Nodewald, child and servant; Miss A Nevins, Miss L Nevius, Miss L C Taylor, Mrs Mountfort, daughter and servant, S Packwood and tamily, D Hubbard and servant, Mrs Guella and family, J Lotman, lady and sen; J A Tuttle and lady, Miss Mills, M E Long, Lady, and 2 daughters, T S Hokshead, C P Skinner, H C Parker, Miss S Lewit, J Sinnett, Jules Deubers, D Gowan, Gen Devereux, F O Tavior, J Marshall, W Henderson, Thompson, W Whitlook, O Jordy, E Gaudin, A R Morell Capt Macenber, J no Claiborre, Ur Bonzsno, Mrs M Neiligan, Mrs U Arness and child, Ars Dr Herd, Mrs H Lee, H Greenwood, S Brown, Dologes Lopes, John Wallane, Samuel Gershel, E Claudet, Capt Webster, Thos Byrne and servant, E Lockwood.

The U.S. steamer Massachuretts arrived at San Francisco May 8, from Nowfolk via Rio Janeire, Callao and

Jersey City News. THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- It appears upon inquiry into the cause of the accident on Wednesday mornng, by which the young man, Wm. Craig, was seriously njured by a locomotive striking the baker's cart which injured by a locomotive striking the baker's cart which he was driving, that no watchman is employed by the New Jersey Railroad Company to watch that crossing from nine o'clock at night until six o'clock the next morning, notwithstanding four or five trains pass during that interval. Public safety seems to demand greater p ecaution, especially in view of the speed which the trains make through the city.

The Virginia Election.—One hundred guns were fired

as evening from the pier at the foot of York street Jersey City, by the democratic supporters of the nation' allow ministration, in honor of the result of the recent clean in Virginia. Bookers were also discharged, and this demonstrations took place.

BY MACNETIC AND PRINTING TELECHAPHS

From Washington. MILITARY APPOINTMENT-MAJ. B. B. FRENCH GAUSHED OUT OF THE K. N. CAMP, ETC.

Richard H. Riddick was this day appointed second lientenant in one of the new regiments. Mr. R was in the Mexican war, and has been clerk in the Treasury Department during this administration.

issioner of Public Buildings, had been decapi tated—cause: his Know Nothing proclivities. I was in-formed to-day that he called on the President, acknowledged the corn and asked to be retained, saying that he which will appear to morrow, giving a full statement of the affair. Mr. French was appointed by Pierce, and has always been considered a pet of the President.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL BOUTE, ETC.

The Postmaster General has had a conference with the directors of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, with by way of that route, connecting at its terminus with other similar lines, the object being to dispense with the present beatage to Aquia creek, and avoid the delay by see in the writer season. This arrangement, if carrier out, will give the mails a clear run through by railroad from Alexandria, Va., which city is only six miles from Washington, and insure a more certain transmission of the mails at all seasons.

An attempt has been made to revive the story that our government intends offering its mediation in the European war, but there is no foundation whatever for the story. It is merely a fragment of last winter's proceedings and gossip.

Our affairs with all foreign nations are pregressing pascefully, according to late reliable advices, and in such a manner as to create the impression that whatever difficulties exist will be amicably adjusted.

Mr. McLane, Minister to China, is here on business with the Department. The state of his health is such as more rader it doubtful whether he will return to his post. by way of that route, connecting at its terminus with

post.

The appointment of the Board for Retiring Navy Officers has been postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Philips says he is not now connected in any way with Col. Kinney, and had merely expressed his convictions with regard to the expedition.

The returns from eight additional counties give Wise an aggregate majority of 113.

It has been raining here slightly all day.

CONFLAGRATIONS AT WORCESTER, MASS —A BRIDGE DESTROYED—FIRES IN THE WOODS.

Bosron, June 1, 1855. In Worcester, at a late hour last night, a fire broke out in the steam mill of William Dickinson, and spread with great rapidity, destroying Sutton's grist mills; Waite, Chadsey & Co.'s extensive malleable iron works; Goulding, Gregory & Co.'s planing and saw mill; a sash Goulding, Gregory & Co.'s planing and saw mill; a sash and blind manufactury on Manchester street; together with two large dwelling houses and several outbuildings. The loss is heavy, but is not yet ascartained. The loss by the fire in Worcester last night is estimated at \$60,000, of which about one half is insured. The railroad bridge over Stony breok, near Lowell, was burned cown yesterday afternoos. Large fires are raging in the woods in New Hampshire. Or Sunday about 3,000 acres of fine timber land in Leaverett and Shutesbury were burnt over.

Conviction under the Liquor Law.

Boston, June 1, 1855.
In the police court to day, Paran Stevens, of the Revere House, was fixed \$10, and sentenced to the House of Correction for twenty days, for violating the liquor law. He appealed.

Naval Intelligence.

THE FULF SQUADRON TO BE REINFORCED.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1855.

The steam frigate San Jacinto is to return to New York, when Captain Taulding will assume the command. She will then again join the Gulf squadron, to which a first class frigate is to be added.

The sloop-of-war Jamestown is ordered to join the African squadron.

THE NEW STEAM FRIGATE MERRIMAC. BOSTON, June 1, 1855.

Orders from Washington designate Thursday, the 14th of June, for launching the new steam frigate Herrimac at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Great preparations are being made in the Navy Yard to celebrate the event.

Indian Fight in Texas

BALTIMORE, June I, 1855.

Late Texas papers report the occurrence of a light near Fort Bellinap, between some Camanches and an indian centractor and his party. The contractor's guides were killed, and bis cattle stolen. Sentence of a Murderer.

Boston, June 1, 1855

Boston, June 1, 1855

the murder of A T. Leet, was to day found guilty of maslaughter and sentenced to the State prison for to

years.

Parks, the murderer, was hung at one o'clock to-day. He spoke for about an hour before the execution, thanking his friends for their attention to him in his misfortures, and complaining of injustice being done him in the conviction for the crime alleged against him. His last words were, "I die innocent."

PROVIDENCE, June 1, 1856.

The annual convention of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity is now in session in this city. Delegates from most of the States are present, among whom are Messre. John P. Beach, John P. Harding, Wm. Modenina, A. L. Holly, John B. Watson and J. Nishols. An eloquent and powerful gration was delicated that the control of the states are present. power'ul oration was delivered this afternoon by A. L. Holly, Eq., of Connecticut, and an eulogy upon the late George Arnold Macon, of Chicago, lilinois, late editor of the Morning News, by Wm. h. Merriam. The support takes place this evening at the City Hotel, and will be a very magnificent affair.

Markets.

PHILADSLPHIA STOOK BOARD.

PHILADSLPHIA, June 1, 1856.

Monty easy: stocks steady. Reading, 44 9 16; Morris Cansl., 1856; Loog Island, 16; Pennsylvania Railrad, 4856; Pennsylvania State 5's, 87 3.

BUFFALO, June 1—12½ P. M.

Flour—The market opened with a good demand, and prices are a shade better for the common grates. The receipts are rather light. Sales of 1 200 bbls., at \$9.37½ for Black Rock; \$9.66 for good Wisconsin; \$9.60 a \$9.75 for choice brands Wisconsin. Wheat—The cemand for wheat is good, at unchanged rates; receipts small; sales of 1,640 bushels Upper Lake spring at \$1.95. and 2,000 bushels red Wisconsin at \$2.15. Corn is firmer and the receipts moderate; sales of 40,000 bushels at prices all alkey from 90c. a 29½60. on the spot and 90c., to arrive. Oats are in good request, but the parcels offering are limited Most of the receipts, which are good, are consigned through; sales of 5,000 bushels, at 56c. a 66c. Whitskey—Sales of 146 bbls. at 36c. Canal freights firm; oats 7c. non corn 11c. a 11½6. to Albany.

Flour—A good bushels western mixed Corn at \$1.07½ for delivery on Monday, and \$1.10 in lots Barley—Sales: 1,000 bushels western mixed Corn at \$1.07½ for delivery on Monday, and \$1.10 in lots Barley—Sales: 1,000 bushels Canadian at \$1.28. Oats—Sales Corn; 3,247 bushels Wheat; 6,591 bushels Corn; 3,247 bushels Wheat; 6,591 bushels Corn; 20,807 bushels Barley; 130,848 bushels Oats. 8c. Evived since the opening of mayigation, 42,326 bbls. Flour; 170 bbls. Beef; 8,966 bbls. Pork; 301,907 bus. Corn; 20,807 bushels Barley; 130,848 bushels Oats; 8,616 bushels Wheat.

Oswego, June 1, 1855 Oswago, June 1, 1855
Flour.—We have no change to report in the market to
day. Sales 1,800 bbls. at \$6 50 a \$9 87½ for common t
State, and \$10 a \$10 12½ for good to choice brands. Whea
—Sales 2,000 bushels Milwaukie at \$2 07; 13,000 bushels —Saire 2,000 bushels Milwankie at 22 07; 13,000 bushels sheboygan at \$2 23; and 1,000 bushels white Michigan at \$2 10. Corn—Sales 7f,000 bushels at 94c. a 98s. Oats—Sales 1,400 bushels at 68c. Receipts to-day:—Flour, 550 bbis; wheat, 58,600 bushels; corn, 112,500 bushels; oats, 14,600 bushels.

THE NEW STRAMSHIP ARAGO, Capt. Lines, will leave her dock at 12 o'clock to day for Southampton and Havre. She will carry about 120 passengers.

STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN.—This steamer was announced on our bulletin as coming up the bay on Thursday afrun from Norfolk. On her last trip to Virginia, we un derstand she landed her passengers in Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and in Petersburg and Richmond

afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and in Petersburg and Richmond the same night.

Bell Broys.—A bell buoy is about to be placed on Alden's Rock, near Cape Elizabeth, of a novel construction. It is of sheet iron, made hellow, about twenty feet long by twelve wice, and as its floats upon the surface of the water, bears a resemblance to the form of a turtle, a hape which measurably ahields it from the effects of the waves. In the centre rises an iron post, twelve feet high, and securely braced. This supports the bell, which is made stationary and provided with four clappers, as that it rings upon the slightest attender roll of the buoy. It is to be secured in its position by two anchors.

by two anchors.

Fixtures have been landed on the Delaware Breakwater for putting up a fog bell, which will weigh 1,300 ba.,
and a intended to be moved by clock work, and strike
during a fog seven times per minute.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The vessel, a captured Russian. The refer to in this day's Eleman. In the Expiting Queen," but the Expiting Wick; her captain's bame is not "Bonner," but Bourner, and her owners are not "Pothiemier & Co.," but Fothonier & Co. Nothing like calling a thing by its right name.

New York, June 1, 1855.

Court Calendar - This Day. U. S. DESTRICT COURT — Asjourned for the term. SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Adjourned to 11th

Bat.
Suparks Count—Greuit.—Adjourned to Monday.
Suparks Count—Chambers.—Exparts orders will be

Motions and decisions in the other courts.

Sum in Open Council.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE AMERICANS FOR THE APPROACHING PALL CAMPAIGN

Several meetings of the most prominent adherents of the American cause have been held at the rooms corner of Broadway and Lispenard street, within the last more perfect and harmoulous organization of the variparty, in view of the approaching fall election Every effort has been made to concells to the different conflicting interests, and to merge if possible, all personal feelings and considerations into the advancement of the cause itself. At the meeting held last evening, as which Judge Campbell presided, and Chas. J. Holder, Esq., of-ficiated as secretary, measures were adopted for the calling of a secretal convention for the county saring.

Judge Campbell presided, and Chas J. Holder, tar, officiated as secretary, measures were adopted by the calling of a several convention for the county varied the present month.

The Presentary, after calling the meeting to order, made a few remarks in relation to the recent election in Virginia, as an assument in favor of funited action among the friends of the cause, in opposition to the fonces which was contemplated by their adversaries. These was to reach, is his opinion for discouragement at the result of that contest, but it taught them a reson which they should not needed, and which, if properly learned, would lead to their auccess in the interest hey should sear wisdom from defeat, and, it they did so in this case, the Virginia election should be regarded rather as a benefit than an injury to the movement.

Mr. Monton here read the report of a count time appointed at a former meeting to propose the measurest best calcinated to secure outly of action hex. fail. After showing the necessity of union, the report recommended a terres of resolutions, to the following election. That the different American organizations appoint or elect a deligate from each subordinate branch, to devise means for the election of a purely American telesting the leading organizations existing in this city, be appointed to call this convention at american Hail, corner of Grand attreet and Broadway, on the evening of Wedersday, the 12th inst., and to represent there, be the meeting by which they were appointed to the report of the committee:—James W. Barker Chai. B allen, F. R. Butler, T. R. Wottiney, Frasture Brooks, and J. C. Wood, which were, after a brief decate, accepted.

In the course of the discussion which followed the

and J. C. Wood, which were, after a brief debate, accepted.

In the course of the discussion which followed the reading of the report, General Lloyd objected to toe-commutate being authorized to represent the meeting as the convention, as that meeting did not belong to any regular organization; but was composed of several, and of others who, though friends of the causs, were not members of any regularly constituted society.

JURGE MAYNARD was in favor of the committee being fully authorized to represent the meeting, and expressed his enter confidence in those who had been selected for the purpose.

JUDGE MAYNAM was in favor of the committee being fully authorized to represent the meeting, and expressed his entire confidence in those who had been selected for the purpose.

Another member stated his reasons for the defeat of the cause in Vir, inia. It appeared, he said, from the cause in Vir, inia. It appeared, he said, from the cause in Vir, inia. It appeared, he said, from the cause of 1850, that the population of the city of New York was 512 (50, of whem 210, 00 were foreigners of these, 17, 400 could neither read nor write; while in Virgina, which according to the same census, had, a population of 649 000, 40,000 were foreigners, and of the whole number 70,000 could neither read nor write. This, he deemed a sufficient reason for the election of Mr. Wise, as it proved that the Krow Nothings in his State were of a remewhat different order from the genuine American Know Nothing organization.

Connectment Reme said that the love of demonracy was so strong in Virginia, that in 1840 they gave a mejority for Martin Van Burrey, who afterwards became the leader of free sollism in the State of New York, over Gen. Barrisco, a conservative in politics, and himse f. a. native of the Old hominion. Since that time nothing was to be expected from that State but consistent adherence to democratic candidates, without regard to the principles and measures they represented.

Fencing the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. ALLEN, who was nominated by the committee, declined serving, but avowed times! warmly in isvor of any movement calculated to bring about the success of American principles. He cpoke of the necessity that existed for the adoption of early measures for the Presidential election in 1868, and deprecated any action that might tan it lo local civisions or civalication. The efforts of the friends of the cause should be directed to the great coming strongle, and every consideration should be made subordinate to the success of American men and American principles is that contest. In conclusion, he being retained on t

MEETING OF THE WHIG YOUNG MEN'S COMMITTEE The young whigs met last night, in the Broadway House, it being their regular meeting might—Judge Welsh in the chair, and Mr. Wm. H. Browne, of the Twenty-first ward, acting as Secretary. The meeting was quite full, the recent Constitution Hall movement having galvanized the Broadway House people unwonted activity.

Shortly after the organization of the meeting, a moto expel Mr. G. G. Bellows, of the Eighteenth ward, for baving united in the Constitution Hall movement, under the leadership of Sylvanus Ward, who, in a published

address, has characterized the Broadway House people as shoulder bitters, thimble riggers, &c. This motion elicited a warm discussion, which was participated in by a great number of those present.

Alt. textr., of the Nineteenth ward, earnestly opposed the motion, and thought the policy of expelling members a bad one. He thought the members present might profit by the reform movement. But he was overruled, and the motion to expel prevailed by a vote of two to one.

one.

The following was offered by Mr J. B. Mullican and

The following was offered by Mr J. B. Mullican and passed:

Resolved. That in the opinion of this committee, it is expedient to present to our fellow citizens a declaration of principles as a sace of action for the whig party in the ensuing campaign, and that a public manifesto thereof be made in such manner as may be ordered under it cauthority of the Whig General Committee

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to draw up such a manifesto:

Mullican, Fitteenth ward; Wm Jones, Tenth ward; Sam. Brown. Fourteenth ward; Sam. McKenney, Ninth ward; P. C. Van Wyck, Sixth ward.

This manifesto, it is understood, is to include a full whig Press denual platform for the year 1856, and will be of course of a Seward strips; indeed, it is understood that the mapnaies of the party are to be consulted before as to the planks to be incorporated in the new whig platform. The committee adjourned at a late hour.

Grand Rally of the Sons of Temperance.

BECEPTION OF A "MOST WORTEY PATRIANCE"—THE

TABRENACLE OVERPLOWED—SPEECHES, RESOLU The Order of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New

York made a great demonstration at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening, in behalf of the Prohibitory Liquor law, and for the reception of the Most Worthy Patriarch, Hon. Sam. J. Tilley, Provincial Secretary of order, who mustered in strong force, appeared in full regalis, and the building was censely crowded with an audience composed for the most of elderly ladies, small boys of rioteus disposition, who hung upon the ou-skirts, and cadaverous looking gentlemen, decorated with tri-colored scar's and roseites. The various divi-sions of the order of the cities of New York and Brooklyn were fully represented, and the hall was profusely decorated with their banners and with small white flags, on which were recorded the date of the triumph of the

prohibitory principle in various States of the Union and the British Provinces.

The exercises commensed at eight o'clock, with an "opening ede" by the Order, beginning:—

In recedebily sirele bright.

Where nothing stains the pleasure sweet.

Nor dims the radiance bright.

Mr. HERKY LLOYD, Grand Worthy Patriarch, who precides, then informed the ancience that they had assembled for a twofold object; to give utterance to their emotions of joy at the passage of a prohibitory law in the Empire State of New York, and to tender a public reception to one who, in all his connections with the temperature cause, had shown himself to be of the right stamp, and the results of whose exertions were now about to be experienced in his cwn country. New Erunswick. (Loud cheers.) Without detaining them much forther, he would introduce to them the Hon. Samuel J. Tilley, Provincial Secretary of the Province of New Brunswick, and most Worthy Patriarch of the order of the Soes of Temperance. (Cheers.) Brother Tilley had, for a number of years, been conspiculously engaged in the cause of temperance reform, although extensively compared as the individual who drew that prohibitory law for the Province of New Brunswick, which not only prohibited the manufacture of and traffic is, but also the importation of intoxicating layors. (Shouts of "Hi," "th." from the gallery, and loud demonstrations of applause from the assignment of applause from the adelence generally.) He (Mr. Lloyd) regretted to say that they could spacely point to a single citizen in New York, prominently engaged in mercentile pursuits, who was not opposed to the prohibitory principle. The President them took brother Tilley, having thus been formally introduced to the another, and pushed him to the front of the platform, an left voiferous and protracted cheering.

Brother Tilley, having thus been formally introduced to the another, ease permitted to resume his seat, and the "Order" indulged in another ode—"Thrice welcome, brothers, here we meet.

Past Grand Worthy Patriarch McKean then presented the following resolutions, which were unanimounly and enthuniantically adopted —

Whereas the Lesislature of this State, at its recent seater, ensec

"A goodly thing it is to meet In riesedship's sircle bright, Where nothing stains the pleasure sweet, Nor dims the radiance bright."